V.

THE

Present Prospect

OF THE

Famous and Fertile ISLAND

OF

TOBAGO:

WITH

A Description of the Situation, Growth, Fertility and Manufacture of the said Island.

To which is Added,

Proposals for the Encouragement of all those that are minded to settle there.

By Captain JOHN POYNTZ.

LONDON:

Printed by *George Larkin* for the Author, and are to be Sold by *Thomas Malthus*, at the *Sun* in the *Poultrey*. 1683.

To the *READER.*

Courteous Reader.

THou art here presented with The Present Prospect of the Island of Tobago, about forty Leagues distant from Barbadoes; but far excelling that Island, and indeed any other of the Caribee-Islands, in the Fertility and Richness of the Soil, and in the Commodiousness of its Bays and Harbors: And it is no Paradox to affirm, That though it lies more South, the Air is as Cool and Refreshing as that of Barbadoes: and yet Exempted from those affrighting and destructive Hurricanes that have been often Fatal to the rest of the Caribee-Islands.

Nor is it unfurnished with any thing necessary for the Sustenance and Preservation of Humane Life; as you will see by the Ensuing Prospect of it, in which there is nothing set down but what will be attested by several that have been upon the Island, and what thou wilt find there, if Providence should bring thee thither: For there is variety enough of the real Products of the Island to dilate upon, without Interlarding it with fictitious Stories:

To the Reader.

And I am perſwaded there is no Iſland in America, *that can afford us more ample Subjects to contemplate the Bounty and Goodneſs of our Great Creator in, than this of* Tobago; *And this I ſpeak not by hearſay, or as one that has liv'd always at home; but as one that has had Experience of the World, and been in the greateſt part of the* Caribee-*Iſlands, and moſt parts of the Continent of* America, *and almoſt all his Majeſties Forreign Plantations; and after having view'd them all, have choſen this Iſland of* Tobago *to take up my* Quietus eſt *in.*

To which end I have purchaſed a Grant from the Duke of Courland *(to whom by vertue of an Agreement with His preſent Majeſty of* Great Britain, *the ſaid Island does ſolely belong) of* 120000 *Acres of the ſaid Island for my ſelf and Company, upon very Advantagious Conditions, for which I refer thee to the Propoſals at the end of the Book; and to the Grant it ſelf, in my own Cuſtody; Being very willing to give all reaſonable Satisfaction to thoſe whoſe hearts ſhall incline to ſettle there.*

JOHN POYNTZ.

The

The Preſent Proſpect OF TOBAGO: WITH *A Deſcription of the Situation, Fertility, Growth and Manufacture of that Iſland.*

AS I deſign only to deſcribe the Flouriſhing Iſland of *Tobago*, ſo I reſolve by the Methods I have taken, not to build the *Porch* too big for the *Houſe*: For that end let this ſmall Introduction admit you to a Proſpect of *Tobago*, which is a Subject that needs no Encomium to illuſtrate ſo fertile a Soil as deſervedly may ſpeak her own Praiſe, becauſe conſented to by moſt that have known her, to vye with the Glory of all the *Caribes*: So that I approve it convenient ſhe be heard to ſpeak, and in her own Dialect too; then upon Examin by thoſe that conſult her, ſhe'll be found to evince the Incredulous beyond ſuſpicion.

And ſince in the Frontiſpiece I have promiſed to introduct

troduct you to the Situation of the Iſland, I do it by telling you that it lies in Eleven Degrees Thirty Minutes North-Latitude, and in Fifty Three Degrees Six Minutes Longitude, Weſt from the *Lizard*; and about Forty Leagues diſtant from the flouriſhing *Barbados*, as Captain *Lloyd* aſſerts in his Breviat; who alſo affirms it the moſt Convenient, Commodious, and Salubrious Iſland in the *Caribes*; and truly ſo it may, being ſo ſweetly tempered with thoſe moderate and Soveraign Breezes of Wind that refreſh the Planter by Day, and purges the Air by Night: So that the Day-Breez ſprings by favour from the Ocean, and riſes with the Sun, as does the Night-Breez refreſh by ſofter Gales, ſent from her Rocks and Mountanous Elevations. Nor is the rage of a Tempeſt at any time heard to dread the Inhabitants, nor the terror of a Hurricane ever known to invade them; which of all things is moſt dreadful, and conſequently moſt fatal, to the reſt of the *Caribes*; this being the Southermoſt Iſland (and neareſt to the *Spaniſh* Coaſt) which no Hurricane has hitherto invaded, as ever was heard of by any of the Inhabitants. However it exceeds not Thirty two miles in Length, and I ſhould err to ſay more then Eleven in Breadth; which diſproportion is ſufficiently recompenc'd by the Natural Scituation of the Bays and the Harbours for Shipping; as are the Rivers, Rivulets, & larger Openings convenient for Navigating of Sloops and ſmaller Veſſels, whereby to furniſh the Inhabitants, and commode them for defence.

Inaſmuch therefore as by reaſon of her Fertility ſhe acquires to her ſelf the Sirname of *Fortunate*, except otherwiſe the *Dutch* ſuperſcribe her Unfortunate, when, becauſe to involve them in her Redolent Embracements, or to invite forreign Princes to emulate their Proſperity: However at preſent ſhe lives in peace,

and

and to out-live her troubles, and by the Providence of God ſleeps in the Arms of Security; whoſe Soil is ſo rich without Art or Cultivation, that ſome have fancied her the *Paradiſe* of the *Indies*; dreſt up in a beauteous Complexion of Soil, that repreſents in ſome parts a moſt pleaſant Redneſs, whilſt to admiration in other places it ſhines with Blackneſs; and becauſe mingled for the moſt part with a Marley Subſtance, penetrates the Earth a conſiderable depth; which evidently proves by convincing Argument, the prodigious growth of her maſſy and ponderous Timber-Trees, of which we ſhall ſpeak in their proper Claſſis; as alſo of the Natural Plenty and Produce of Proviſion, the Delicacy of Fruits, and the Soveraign Vertue of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, and Medicinal Drugs; beſides Natures Bounty in Variety of Beaſts, and Heavens Benediction in the multiplication of Fiſh and Fowl, that abound both in freſh and in ſalt Water; which becauſe of another Order, will the rather admit of a diſtinct Diſcourſe: So the Staple of the Iſland, and the Natural Product, will give us an occaſion to offer it ſomewhere elſe.

But the Planters and the Inhabitants preſent a new Proſpect; whoſe Charge will be much leſſned to thoſe that live Northwardly, by reaſon of a warm yet temperate Heat, becauſe moderated by a continued Breez of Wind; So that here's no Summer ſpent on purpoſe to accumulate or heap up Proviſion for Winters Accommodation; becauſe all the year long both Herbage and Fruits ſprout and bud up by a perpetual Spring; and the Warmth in it ſelf ſo natural to nouriſh Age, as is the Germinating (or budding) Spring to give encouragement to Youth. And the Iſland is ſo repleniſh'd with materials for Building, that provided you bring dextrous Hands and good Artificers, you may in a lit-

tle Time, and with ſmall Charge, build both Houſes and Towns, or Fortifications.

The next thing to conſult is, The Growth and Manufacture of the Countrey, improvable by Induſtry, and the Mediums of Art; which will fall in courſe at the Opening of Individuals; ſo that we may proceed to the ſeveral particulars, referring the Reader for ſatisfaction to the Propoſals, if deſirous to conſult the Grant, Government, Religion, Liberty of Conſcience, the Settlement, Inſurance, Accommodation, Factories, Shipping, and Encouragement for Tranſportation; which is fully expreſt, without Fraud or Ambiguity.

Of GRAIN.

FIrſt therefore let us begin with *Indian Corn*, which is either ſuch as grows in *Virginia*, *New-York*, *Carolina*, &c. and ſo proceed to *Guiney-Corn*, or any other that hath growth in the Iſland. But I ſhall delude you if to tell you that *Engliſh Grain* grows here: However there are Engliſh Peaſe, and of various ſorts; and Beans, and Pulſe enough, as you may obſerve if you pleaſe, by the enſuing Diſcourſe.

The *Indian-Corn* buds, and grows out with a ſmall ſtem upon a ſtrong ſtalk, (which ſtalk they burn in *Barbados* under their Coppers in Crop-time, to boil up their Sugar) and has a fibrous or ſtringy Root; ſome of it brings one Ear, ſome two, and ſome others three: But the green Leaves in moſt of the *Caribe* Iſles, they frequently ſtrip off, and give them to their Cattel. Of this ſort of Corn, you may expect at leaſt two, if not three Crops yearly, to a very great Increaſe; whereof very

very good Bread is made; and with indifferent Art, a moſt delicate Drink.

The *Guiney-Corn* is much of the figure and the nature of *Rice*; ſave onely *Rice* has a ſlender ſtalk, and a ſmaller Ear, and grows in Swamps and moiſt Bottoms; but this will grow on the Tops of Rocks, and produce its Increaſe upon any Soil. The ſtalk is ſtrong, very large and tall; and the Corn ſprouts forth on the top, or extreameſt part of the ſtalk, (it has a fibrous Root) and augments to a prodigious increaſe; for one Grain by natural Product, without the Art of Cultivation, multiplies of it ſelf into many thouſands. Of this they make Bread, Dumplins, and Puddings; and ſome hull it like *Rice*, and boil it with Milk.

The *Bonivis* repreſents the ſhape of a Pea, ſave only its ſome what longer; which if once put into the ground, the Art of Man can hardly deſtroy it; for it ſeldom dies, but continually buds, and bloſſoms, accommodating the Planter with green, and ripe Peaſe all the year about. Nor think I them inferiour to the beſt of *French Beans*, if indifferently boiled, and eaten with ſweet Butter; but then it muſt be while they are green and tender; for when they are ripe, their Caſe or Rind turns white; which if dried, and as other Pulſe boiled, are eaten with Pork, and are a Nouriſhing Food.

Then there's the *French Pea*, ſo much admired in *Martinego*; I confeſs it a wholeſome and ſtrengthening Food, both for Native and Planter; which alſo thrives to a prodigious increaſe, and bears without interruption all the year about.

So of the *Jamaica* (or the five weeks Pea) by ſlender Art or Induſtry you can never want them; and he that wants them not, has always ſomething that's good and wholeſome to feed on. But as Idleneſs is the Darling

of Eaſe, ſo through a vain Remiſneſs ſome ſlide into Poverty.

There is alſo the *Kidney-Pea*, and the *Black-ey'd-Pea*, much of one nature and vertual property; and becauſe of its figure, formation, and likeneſs to the *Kidney-Bean*, have almoſt to ſuperſtition made ſome fancy it a Specifick.

The *Pidgeon-Pea* grows here alſo, and is a pleaſant Food; but they muſt be gathered whilſt as yet they are young, and eaten with ſweet Butter whilſt their Buds are tender.

Then there's the *French-Bean* (of a very large ſize) which, if eaten with ſweet Butter and Bacon, makes a Harmony in the Stomach. Beſides ſeveral other various and curious ſorts of Pulſe this Iſland produceth, to the admiration of all men: So that if Summer Grain be ſo happy to fall into that fertile Soil, it never miſſeth of a generous increaſe. Moreover, here are all manner of Pulſe, as if naturally ſtrewed up and down the Countrey; and which alſo ſprings up all the year about: So that People need not to be tempted into the conſideration of Starving, except through Obſtinacy, or a vain Neglect, or degenerating from Mankind, they offer an Unnatural Violence to Themſelves.

I remember the wonderful preſervation of *Otto Eden*, (a Dutchman) that fled in a ſmall Veſſel from *Surinam*, to preſerve himſelf and Family; which by Gods Providence were miraculouſly preſerved in this Fortunate Iſland of *Tobago*; but a Stranger on the place, and becauſe having no Bread to eat, and his half-famiſh'd Children lamenting about him, it ſtruck him into a deep Melancholy: So that whiles under a heavy preſſure of mind, and conſidering what to do, a Proteſtant-*Indian* that fled along with him, asked Mr. *Eden*, *Why out of meaſure*

meaſure ſo ſorrowful? Mr. *Eden* replies, *I that have fed ſo many ſcores of People, have not at preſent where withal to eat:* To which the *Indian* anſwered, *That God that gave you Preſervation, has brought you into a Land of Plenty; Deſpair not, Mr.* Eden; *Furniſh me with a Negro or two, and a couple of Axes, and I'll ſuddenly bring you ſome Proviſion to eat:* Which was preſently performed by ſtriking down a large *Macaw* Tree (about the bigneſs of a mans middle) and of the whitiſh pithy ſubſtance near to the Top, he beats in a Mortar, then preſſed out the Juyce, and boiled it to the conſiſtency of a Haſty-Pudding: But the reſidue he dried, and rub'd to a perfect Flower; which with nothing elſe but fair Water only, he moulds into Cakes; of which like Bread I eat at my arrival in *Tobago*, at the ſame *Eden*'s Houſe, and did verily perſwade my ſelf (before I heard this Relation) that it was Dutch Wheaten Bisket.

Of FRUIT.

I Am now entred upon the Claſſis of *Fruits*, and ſhal firſt begin with the *Cuſhen Apple*, which is meat and drink; only made diſtinguiſhable by the Art of boyling, whoſe Nuts if preſerv'd you may eat, and of the Rind whiles green make an excellent Lamp Oyl, which by ſmall Artifice is eaſily obtainable.

But the *Bonano* is a fruit of that ſingular Admiration that the Superſtitious *Papiſt* durſt not cut it with a Kniſe; leſt deſponding with himſelf he divide the Croſs. This Fruit alſo may be eaten raw, or bettered by an eaſy Decoction of Fire.

Her

Here is alſo the *Figg-Tree*, ſuch as is that in *Spain*, and *Portugal*, and ſeveral parts in *America*; which Fruit may be eaten while as yet its ripe; or expoſed to better Husbandry, it ſerves for good Drink.

Then there's the *Prickle-Apple*, of a ſharp brisk taſte; (and an *Indian* expedient againſt the *Bloody-Flux*) it makes a brave *Marmalade*: and helps for ſtaining and colouring any thing. But the *Prickle-Pear*, to ſpeak its due praiſe, is one of the moſt Soveraign Fruits in the *Indies*.

The *Pome-granate*, is a Fruit of that ſingular Eminency, as hardly to be expreſt, without a Scriptural Phraſe: They are plentiful here, a Reſtringent and Cooler; Conſulted by the Natives in Fevers, and Fluxes.

The *Pine-Apple*, I muſt confeſs is a Fruit of that Excellency, that I want Rhetorick and Oratory to expreſs it. Some bears a Crown, and is the King of Fruits; but to them with three Crowns, the Idolatrous pay their Superſtitions, The Fruit of it ſelf is of Fruit moſt delicious, and the Liquor botled up, makes an admirable Drink.

Here are alſo *Pum-Citrons*, that make an excellent Preſerve.

But of *Oranges* here are three ſorts; The ſower for ſauce, and the Flowers for Eſſences, the ſweet ones are eaten for Recreation. But the *China-Orange* that grows here in *America*, ſuper-excels thoſe in *Europe* beyond expreſs.

Of *Lemons* alſo, here are two ſeveral ſorts; the ſower one, for *Lemanadoes*; and the ſweet one for Delectation. So of Limes alſo, here are ſweet and ſower: with the laſt of which, they make Limeads and Punch.

Guavers are a Fruit that's very ſtony, there's the white and the Red; but they differ in Virtue: and if baked

or

or boyled green, are either of them Specificks againſt immoderate Purgations. Moreover if you weed, or pick out the ſtones; you have then a baſis for Marmalade, to equalize Quinces.

Tamerinds, grow here by natural inſtinct; they'r a delicate fruit, and vertual in Feavers.

But the *Planton* of all fruits, the *Nigros* love beſt; and is a nouriſhing Soveraign wholeſome food. Some eat them raw when Nature has ripned them; and ſome again roaſt them before they be ripe. Some eat them green, and ſome take and boyl them, and otherſome eat them as often as they get them. Now to roaſt them they are bread, and to boyl them they are ſawce; or Marmelade may be made: but to barbacue or dry them in the Sun you may rub them to a Flower.

Here are Grapes great ſtore, but are eaten off the Cluſtre; for the Planter has another Proſpect more profitable than Wine.

The *Cuſtard Apple*, to my taſte I muſt confeſs is very delightful.

Then there's the *Sower Sop*, a mediocrity of nouriſhment: to ſome its meat, when to otherſome drink.

And the *Papaw-Apple*, which to my liking is very grateful, and apetizing when ſhaped into ſawce, by boyling it with Salt-beef: and if ſo happy to mingle it with ſweet and freſh Butter: except the *Squaſh*, there's nothing beyond it.

The *Mamme Apple* grows to the Magnitude of a Pound Pear, its of a yellow colour, and eats like Marmalade. Then there's the Mamme Supporter, much of the ſame Nature with the former, ſave only the laſt has two ſtones, and the firſt as in order is indewed but with one.

The *Yellow-plum*, grows every where here, and is of

Plums a moſt Luſcious Food. But then there's more cry then wool, for what with the greatneſs of the Stone and the thickneſs of the external rind, the fruit can ſcarcely get a Habitation betwixt them.

There are *Cherry-trees* alſo, (which bear the year about) whoſe fruit is ſomewhat of a ſharpiſh taſte; then there's the Cherry which the *Spaniard* calls *Purgas*, which, when throughly ripe, are melliſluous and ſweet, of a cooling and opening Nature, which if preſerv'd would be a Rariety for *England*.

But the *Coeur-Nut-tree*, and the fruit that hangs upon it, the *Indians* idolize it, and call it Gods-tree: becauſe to produce both meat, drink, and Cloth: its true beyond diſpute, that the Nut of it ſelf is a ſweet beyond the ſweeteſt *Almond*; and the Liquor that lodgeth in the boſom of this fruit, is to my liking beyond *Florens* at *Frontiniack*: but the Shell ſerves for Cups, Spoons, and Diſhes; and the Rind encompaſſing the Shell, ſerves the *Indians* for covering, and with the Leaves they thatch their Houſes, and make Baskets, but ſome more ingenious make Ropes, and Lines for *Fiſhing*.

Of the *Maccaw-Nut* Shell, the *Indians* make the boles of their *Tobacco* pipes; the kernel is eatable, Yet not very admirable; but the Nut of it ſelf makes an excellent Lamp-Oyl.

Then there's the *Phyſick-Nut*, of whoſe tree they make fences: the Nut of it ſelf is a violent Emetick, as alſo a *Cathartick*: but the whole macerated, and boyled with Water, by a culinary Operation, affords you Lamp Oyl.

Here are alſo two ſorts of *Melons*; the one is called *Muſk*, but the other the *Water-Mellon*. The firſt is a food of incomparable taſte; but the laſt affords you both

both Drink and Meat; of which you can never eat to a Surfeit.

Penguins are a brisk and ſharp fruit, extoll'd by the *Indians* for their excellency in Feavers.

There are *Cucumbers* of two ſorts; the one to eat raw, and the other to pickle.

And prodigious *Pumkins*, I bluſh to expreſs their magnitude: with *Simnels* and *Squaſhes* much of a Nature concordant: theſe make excellent ſauce to eat with Salt Beef; and if rightly ordered, far Excel Coleworts.

Then there's two ſorts of *Gourds*; the ſweet one which the Planter boyls to make broth Medicinal; and the wild Gourd for Inſtruments, and veſſels to contain Liquors.

Of Roots.

THis Iſland of *Tobago* Accommodates the Planter with three ſorts of *Potatoes*; the white, the Yellow, and the red *Potato*: but the White and the Yellow they boyl for food; and are the general Nouriſhment all the *Indies* over. Now of the Yellow ſort the more ingenious with a Tincture of the Red make a pleaſant Liquor, which when ſweetned with Sugar, they bottle it up; and after twenty four hours its ready for drinking: this is a Liquor known only by the name of *Mobby*, and is the univerſal drink in the Iſland of *Tobago*.

There are *Eddies* alſo, a moſt incomparable Root; and *Yames*, the whole World has not better to boaſt of, for a wholeſome, toothſome, and a Nouriſhing Root, beſides divers other Roots that I have no name for.

These and *Potatoes* are their natural bread, if not improper to call it so; however it's food, if not bread of another fashion. Then there's *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, *Onions*, and *Carrots*: but these last are nourisht by art, in as much as none of them are *America's* natural product.

The Cassado Root ranges it self in another order, whose Liquor intoxicates, and is as truculent as Death. But the Bread thereof, if by a diligent hand well ordered, is as pleasant, and wholsome as our *English* Flower; and the Drink which afterwards is made of the Bread; is a Liquor steddy (and heady enough) known by the name of *Pereno*.

Of Herbs and Spices.

HEre for the most part you may by your industry cause all sorts of sallating to grow, since Nature has been bountiful by the preordinate Councel of Heaven to influence, and impregnate this Island with variety; and truly I have wondred how the soil comes to be so rich, till considering its nourished by a Nitrous Air. And this is the place wherein *Tea* grows naturally (& plentifully) meaning such *Tea* as is frequently sold in our *English* Coffee-houses.

There is also a certain Bark that's called by the name of *Tobago*-Cinnamon, that grows upon a Shrub or a small Tree. Then there is long Pepper, that sprouts up in every Angle; and *Codd Pepper*, *Bell Pepper*, and *Round Pepper*; some red, and some green, that grows naturally without cultivation. Then there's that famous *American Spice*, (or *Jamaico Pepper*) that gives both the redolency, Flavour, and tast of Cloves, and Cinna-

Cinnamon; with a complicated mixture of ſeveral and various ſweets; but theſe fall from the *Bay-tree*. Many other profitable Rarities, as *Fruits, and Roots*, beſides what's ſet down in this ſhort Paragraph, this Iſland, becauſe adorned with *Roots* & *Herbage*, liberally and freely preſents them to the induſtrious Planter; but not as a gratuity to compenſate his labour; rather out of a bounteous and innate generoſity.

Of Fleſh.

AND now we preſent you with the Claſis of *Fleſh*, give me leave therefore in the firſt place to begin with the *Wild-Hogg*, of which ſort of Cattle their numbers are innumerable; when yearly the people cut off at leaſt twenty thouſand, and yet they increaſe ſo prodigiouſly faſt, that neither Gun, nor Engin, nor any other Artifice can be found to deſtroy them. It's truth beyond ſuſpition that the *Barbadians* kill ſome of them; but the reſt of the *Caribes* and others are daily viſitants; who to ſave it for tranſportation, or preſerve it for their own accommodation, commonly Jerk, and dry ſalt it in the Sun, or in Buſk or Pickle. But here you are to conſider in the deſcription of Fleſh, I onely touch upon the natural produce of the Countrey.

The *Pickery* is a Beaſt much reſembling a Hogg, ſave onely he draws his Breath at his ventricle; which for the moſt part concentrates on the middle of his Back; which Creature by obſervation is ſwifter of foot than the Hog is; But then his Fleſh is leaner, and reliſhes more of Veniſon then of Pork; and is taken with more difficulty then uſually Hogs are; becauſe ſwifter of Foot,

and

and many times endangers the Doggs that attempt him. So that he's seldom destroyed without Gun, or Dart, by reason of the excessive largness of his tusks that branch themselves upwards, as also downwards: yet as formidable as he presents himself to the apprehension of some men, hitherto none has known him to set upon a man.

Then here's great quantities of the *Armidillas* (which the *Hollander* calls *Tattoos*) that are Arm'd with Armour on their Backs; and the largest amongst them but of an indifferent size, seldom exceeding one foot in height. They are a Creature that generally feeds upon Fruits, and Roots: and when roasted have the natural taste of a Pigg, but then the Flesh is much more Physical; as if Nature had made it a Specifick for a Surfeit.

Moreover, for accomodating *Horses*, *Cows*, *Ass-Negoes*, *Sheep*, *Deer*, *Hoggs*, *Goats*, *Rambits*, *&c.* I should lame my Description, and unworthily conceal the plenty of a Countrey that represents to every one the bounty of Nature by Heavens generosity.

In this Island you will meet with two sorts of *Guanos*; the one of a green, but the other of a grey colour, which is shaped like a *Lizard*, somewhat resembling the *Allegator*. I have seen some of those Creatures four and five foot in length: they live upon Herbs, Insects and Fruits; and burrow like a Coney in the hollow Pits in sand. The *Indians* extol them for Food, but the green *Guano* is a more delicate, and nutricious meat; who lives only by eating of Fruits and Flies; nor is he all out so bigg as the gray one (resembling the Creature we call the Camelion) he lodgeth upon Trees, not in Cavities of Rocks, nor will he soil himself in marley Earth.

The *Indian* Coney is a delicate Creature, much bigger, much taller, and larger than ours are. Their meat

is

is pleaſant, wholſome, and delicious. And their Skins aromatically ſmell of Musk; which occaſioned ſome ſtrangers to call them Musk Squirrils (or ſweet Rats, though ſomewhat improper) however their Skins are a good ſort of Furr, and the rather becauſe of their natural Perfume.

Then there's the *Apoſſum*, another ſort of a Creature, who is in reſemblance much of the caſt and figure of our *Engliſh Badger* (but his Leggs are equal) and the moſt of any thing aſſimulates the *Racone*, and naturally becauſe ſo affected with mankind in general, that he follows him, comes to him, and delights to gaze on him. So that by induſtry and an eaſy artifice, there's but little difficulty to make him tame: However the Femal has a falſe, or looſe belly, where ſhe ſuckles her young ones, and ſecures them from attempts.

Of Armed Creatures.

SUch is the Land *Tortois*; which vulgarly goes by the name of *Turtle*. But they are of two ſorts, and inhabit different Soils. For the leſſer (to his liking) padds the dry ground, whiles the larger contents himſelf in low and moiſt bottoms: ſome ſort of people eat them, and commend their food for good Diet; ſome of them are bigger, and ſome leſs: but the weightieſt to my Obſervation exceeded not thirty pound.

Here in the Iſland are three ſorts of Land-Crabbs (*viz.*) the Red, the black, and the white Crab; but the Red of himſelf is naturally ſo, becauſe Nature adorns him with more Beauty externally, then internally ſhe inriches

inriches him with Aliment and Nutrition. Yet ſome have fancyed them very good food, and highly applaud them; but this ſort of Crab loves a rockey, and dry Land; who ſeldom or rarely conſults the Water.

The next in order we call the black Crab, from which the blew Crab differs but a little; they are both good food, yet their exceſs breeds Fluxes; the one ſtorms the Hills becauſe high minded, but the other more Submiſſive contents himſelf in Dales.

Then there's the White Crab (larger then the reſt) that generally lives in ſwamps, and miery places: I know not what they feed on, but are of themſelves moſt delicious food. Of this ſort the Carbs becauſe ſo numerous the Lazy *Indian* wont leave his *Hamacca* to catch them; except in rainy Weather, when they creep into their houſes: it may be then they'l take ſo much pains as to ſtretch forth an arm to fling them into the fire; ſo roaſt and eat them. Theſe Crabs we call Delvers, becauſe of their Undermining.

Of the ſame Claſſis is the *Land Shell Souldier* whoſe Claws reſemble the Claws of a Crab, but is of himſelf a very little Creature; ſome ſay they are eatable, but I Warrant not that: however their fat is a ſoveraign Oyl, and of that ſingular Vertue and excellency, as to bluut the Venom of a Poyſoned Dart.

Of Fiſhes.

AND now I am got into the Claſſis of Fiſh, I ſhall offer you a preſent of the *Groper* firſt, becauſe he's a Fiſh generally much bigger than the *Salmon*;

Salmon; whose Head super-excels the head of a *Cod* for goodness; but an Angler may distinguish Salt-water-fish from *Salmon*.

Next to the *Grooper*, we bring you the grey *Porgo*; who though in Stature and figure seems a lesser fish, yet is he nothing inferiour for delicate food. Then there's the Red *Porgo*, of a faint pinck-colour, and scaled like the Grey, as is the Grey like the *Grooper*; this fish of fish is the Fishermans charm, and every mans purchase, whose hook and line may easily reach him.

But there are two sorts of *Cavallas*, the Green and the Grey; the last we call *Horse-eye*, of the size of a *Salmon*, and scaled much alike. But the Green *Cavalla* is less than a *Grooper*, and is infinitely prefer'd before the Grey for delicacy of taste; more excellent food, and much more Nutritious.

Of the *Mullet* here are plenty; some bigger, and some less: from the size of a *Mackerel*, to the extent of a *Pickerel*. This fish I prefer for its delicacy of food, and by an ingenious artist makes excellent Scaveche.

So the *Sea-chub* in *Tobago* is a fish of that excellency, that any ways drest is a food extraordinary; but then he must be fresh and bleeding new; otherwise he neither affords good food, nor will he make but indifferent Physick, this fish of all fish makes the royal *Scaveche*, as the Row of the *Mullet* makes the best *Buttargo*.

The *Manatee* or *Sea-cow*, is of an Amphibious Nature, that eats grass like an Ox, and swims like an *Otter*: that lives sometimes under Water, and grows to a prodigious greatness; for some of them have weighed ten and twelve hundred pound weight; they are struck with Harping Irons, or other Engines, and so taken, whose flesh of fish necessity only extols it; but the skin if well managed, makes a kind of Bendleather; and

the ill Management thereof is when they Manatee the poor *Nigros*, with straps made thereof.

Of the fish called *Turtle*, there are various sorts; the *Hawks-bill*, the *Vandoras*, the *Logerhead*, and the green *Turtle*; which the Native *Indian* out of a strange admiration, have to a degree of Superstition thought among themselves, that the last was sacred; for they call it Gods fish, by reason of the extraordinary vertue that's found therein; as if compendiously sum'd up to serve all *America*. And truly I can assert it a Medicinal food, for it cured me of Poyson; from that intoxicated Palm-Wine that the *Nigros* gave me, when last in *Guiney*; which Poyson was expelled at the *Casamanos*, about ten months after, by eating of *Turtle*; but for the *Ghonorea*, the *Taws* and the *French-pox*, there is not in Nature a food more effectual. This rariety of a Creature has three large hearts that hang together in one string; and as the *Manattee* is, so is she, an Amphibion that lives in the Water, and without it; that swims like a fish, yet in the Sand lays Eggs like a Fowl; whose fish is flesh, and admits of various tastes; as of Veal, of Beef, but the fat is green, and eats like Marrow; and their Eggs undistinguishable from those of a Hen; which if pickled, strung up, and barbacued in the Sun, are little or nothing inferiour to *Buttargo*. And though notwithstanding the *Vandoras Turtle* assimilates some what the Nature of the Green, yet is her fat not by half so sweet; and is of a more yellowish Complexion. But the *Hawks-bill* is smaller, and not so Soveraign; but then it excels the former in Substance, for our *Tortois* Combs are shaped from that shell: who also lays her Eggs in the Sand as the rest do. But the *Logerhead*, because larger in the front then his Fellows, shews more bulkey, and is a bigger fish. Now we propound

propound you three ways to take them; either by fools, which are ſhaped into Netts: or by a ſtrong prong of Iron, faſtned to a Pole; or otherwiſe by turning of their *Calopeia* upwards. Theſe are the uſual ways we take them, and their plenty is ſuch in this Iſland of *Tobago*, that one nights work may ſupply a thouſand people with food for more than twice twenty four hours.

The next that preſents in order, is the *Barracooto*, and they are of two ſorts, and ſome about two foot in length, they have a long beak, or ſnout, filled full of Teeth: which when you would ſurpriſe them by a hook, and line, be ſure you arm well with wier, for at leaſt two foot in length. The white mouth'd *Barracooto* is the wholſomeſt Fiſh; for the black mouth'd Fiſh his Teeth are venemous, and the fleſhy ſubſtance, eſpecially near the Back bone.

Then there's the great *Garr*, which the *Spaniard* calls *Needle Fiſh*, about ſome two foot long; whoſe bill is ſhaped like a *Snite*, good and wholſom Diet. But the ſmaller *Garr-fiſh*, which alſo has a long beak, and ſeldom exceeds twelve inches in length; if by an Artiſt dreſt and fried with freſh Butter, its difficult to diſtinguiſh his taſte from a *Smelt*.

The *Pilchard* we have alſo here (but then its ſmaller then ours in *England*) which ruſh into the Bays for ſelf-preſervation, when chaſed or purſued by a Maſter Fiſh: So that ſometimes part of their Shoals are forced a Shoar, and taken up by caſting Nets (and others) in very great quantities. But the *Pilchards* in *Barbados* are ſeavouriſh ſome months in the year.

Here alſo we have a Fiſh which we call an *Anchovy*, much ſmaller than a *Pilchard*, and of an *Anchovy* ſhape; which if taken in ſeaſon, and pickled by Art, may for

ought I know, vye with those from Forreign Part.

The *Hedg-hogg* Fish we have here also, that are arm'd with prodigious strong Prickles: which in bigness and largness exceed the Land *Urchin*. Some have eaten them, and say they are very good food; But I rather approve of their Oyl for Aches.

So of the *Coney Fish*, which is of a smaller size, that has purchased his name from the shape of his mouth. He's a Fish as seldom fed on as any Fish, but his Flesh drawn out and neatly stuft, they send them to *England*, and other Parts for Rarities.

But the *Indian Sturgeon* (so called by the *English*) frequents the Bays, and are some of them five or six foot in length. The Fish wants only the art of well curing, to preserve it for transportation into Remoter Parts. However if you eat him fresh, you will find him excellent Food: they are taken with the line, and sometimes with Nets; but take them at all times they are seldom out of season. Now were there a Fishery erected in this Island, without dispute it would turn to a very good accompt.

The *Dolphin* is a Fish that gives chase to the flying Fish; which are numberless here. But the *Dolphin* in his chase, shines of a golden colour, when at other times (he preys not) his Scales shew like Silver. They are taken with the Hook, as we sail round the Island; some of them two, or three foot long, and more. They are delicate food, and make a fine Seaveche; which to admiration when their lives expire, they reflect a tincture of what presents unto them. By which we may perceive, that the privation of water (which is their natural Element) causes an immediate Cessation of the actions of life.

The *Flying fish* is not all out so bigg as a *Herring*, nor by

by much ſo boney, but is delicate food: which makes ſeveral *Fiſhes* in the Sea prey upon him: who in a freſh gale dilates his fins, which Nature has lent him, as wings to fly with; & which conveys him ſometimes half a furlong, or further. So that dipping his wings again into the ſalt Ocean, he readily prepares for another flight; and mindful of the *Fiſh* perſuing after him, he flies into the chains or midſhip of a veſſel: and ſometimes on the quarter Decks; as it happened to me in my paſſage to *Barbados*, that a flying Fiſh as I ſat at the Table; ſprung out of the Sea, and flew into my Lap.

The *Boneto* likewiſe he prays upon flying Fiſh, and is taken with the Hook, though ſometimes we ſtick them with Fisgigs, which with ſharpened & barbed Prongs of Iron are faſtned to a Pole, having ſome Lead on the extreameſt part. Some of this kind are thirty inches long; which boyled and eaten with freſh Butter, and the juyce of a Lemmon, maks a Food moſt delicious.

So the *Albacore* that has the figure and ſhape of a *Boneto*; yet is he bigger, longer, and larger; much of the nature and reliſh of the *Boneto*; and preys on the flying Fiſh, as the *Boneto* does. By which you may conclude, that the flying Fiſh of all Fiſh is ſurrounded with Enemies.

Then there's the *Amber Fiſh*, an excellent Food; ſo is the *Angel Fiſh*, and the *green Swallow*-Tail; but the laſt is a Fiſh not much bigger than a *Herring*: all of them take the hook, and if they like their commons diſpond not of death, when to ſacrifice their lives to the Angler.

The *Parrot Fiſh* whoſe Scales ſhine with green and yellow, his head reſembles the head of a *Parrot*, let the delicacy of the Food praiſe it ſelf. So of the *Golden Fiſh*, called *Dorado* (by the *Spaniard*) his Scales all gliſter

glister like Gold. This and the other is about the size of a *Mackarel*, equivalent in Food with the former Fish. And of fresh Fish, every River and Rivulet swarms with Plenty.

The next *Armado* that in order approach us, are the Shell-Fish; for that end let us martial the *Lobster* or *Craw-Fish*, first; which are of a prodigious growth in these parts, yet have not their fore Claws, as those in *England*; but they are extreamly delicious, to the *Gusto*, because they have a sweet, and if with liberty I may presume to say it, a pleasant and delightful taste. But then the *Tobago* Crab as much excells our *English Crab*, as the *Lobster* is approved above comparison. But they have *green Crabs* which in shape are like those in *England*, save onely by nature they have a larger growth; these sort of *Crabs* are delicious *Food*.

The *Sea-souldier* assimilates the *Crab*, by reason of the great and smaller Claws: whose Shell resembles a Snail the most of any thing, and looks like Pearl of an obscure colour.

The *Cunck* is a Shell Fish, of which we have plenty, nor have I known a sweeter Food; two boys in two hours may take enough for 500 men. This *Fish* may be boiled, stewed with wine, or fryed with fresh Butter; eat them any ways, or any how, there's no *Fish* I perswade my self, better of his kind; whose Shell has the tincture of Pearl colour, flame colour, and white, some part thereof being taken out, the *Indians* make of it their *Wampam Pieg*; which Shell is a staple Commodity

The Horn-fish, I have seen some of them ten inches long, and not unlike the resemblance of a *Post-boys-horn:* The Shell of this *Fish* is of a fine *figure*, and partly of a Pearl colour, but not very Orient; yet the meat very excellent.

The

The *Orney* alſo is a ſort of *Shell-fiſh*, that ſticks and adheres to the ſides of Rocks; ſome of them you may pick up as big as an Egg, which if eaten with ſweet butter, are a delicious food: and the ſhell of this fiſh has an Orient Tincture.

So of the *Scollop-fiſh*, whoſe ſhell is as big as a ſaucer, and partly reſembling a Pearl in colour. This Fiſh has but half a Shell, and ſticks on the Rocks as birdlime to a twigg: which if neatly dreſt, and well ordered, you'l have little cauſe to complain of your diet.

Cockles grow here to the bigneſs of an Egg, but then there's an inferiour growth that never arrive to that Maturity: both lye in Sand, but examin'd by the fire, and if you have no averſion to fiſh, I'll paſs my word you will find good food.

Of the *Sea-Snail*, here are very great quantities: and ſome of them you will meet with as big as your fiſt: they lye very thick, and cloſe together, on very Sholes and Rocks, and ſometimes on banks that are almoſt dry: which without difficulty may be attempted, and taken at low-water. Their Shells are of a curious Figure to form Cups of: and as much as any fiſh imitates the Oriental.

The *Rock Oyſter*, adheres to the cliffs of the Rocks: the inſide of whoſe Shell is of a ſhining colour; his Liquor brackiſh, and his fleſh good food. But that other *Oyſter* that produceth the Pearl, they lye in ſome four or five fathom Water, which the *Indians* dive for, to obtain that treaſure: but we think to examin a readier expedient, if when once we come to have Dredges amongſt us.

But the *Mangrove Oyſter*, that grows upon Trees on the tops of boughs, & the ſmaller branches; for you muſt know the Red *Mangrove* grows always in Salt-water, and the

the tops of the trees because bending their boughs down wards (peradventure lick on the Surface of the water) which by natural instinct incline towards their roots. By this means the Oysters Cluster, and clung together about them: that not a bough is barren. Now some folks eat them out of Curiosity, but truly I cannot commend them for good food. Their Shells partly Pearl colour, and almost transparent, and because very thin and clear, the *Spaniards* substitute them in lieu of Glass.

The *Sea-Egg* is of two sorts: some black, and some grey. But either sort are guarded, and arm'd with Prickles. But the grey eggs are the Oysters, because resembling them in taste: and are eaten raw, with Vinegar and Pepper; but better stewed with Wine, and Shellots, and sometimes with a cast of *East-India Spices*; which so ordered, I confess, there's no richer food. So that you may read in the Compendious Catalogue, Some Fish are for food, and some others for Physick.

Of Fowl.

NOw Gentlemen, as we have described the Race and Family of Fish; so if you please let us consult the Genealogy of Fowl; their vertue, and variety; because multiplied here, as if *Tobago* was a Paradice for *English*-men to inhabit in. First therefore give me leave to begin with the *Bill-Bird*, whose Bill, or Beak shews as bigg as his Body; an evidence whereof is in St. *James*'s Park: but the *Indians* eat them, and extoll them for *Food*.

Then there's the *Black-Bird*, about the bigness of a *Crow*, which feeds on the *Berries* that fall from the *Palmeto*; whose

whoſe fleſh is nothing inferiour to a Pidgeon. But the ſmaller Black-bird reſembles ours in *England*; ſave only it has a longer bill, and the Fleſhy part of the taſte of our *Engliſh* Starlin ſo that you muſt ſtrip him of his skin, otherwiſe he eats bitter.

The *Booby* ſo called, is a bird over credulous; becauſe when to proffer him your hand, he'l perch on your fiſt. He feeds upon fiſh, and his fleſh eats fiſhey; and ſome of them you ſhall ſee as big as a Capon, whoſe Down is rich, beyond degrees of Compariſon; and leſs than two ounces from each individual Bird, you need never doubt of, and their Numbers ſo numerous that in ten days time, and by eaſy Artifice, an ordinary man may procure ten thouſand.

The *Blew headed Parrot*, is a very pretty bird, but in largeneſs he's ſomewhat inferionr to the Green: they may be taught to talk any dialect: becauſe naturally affected with the Vanity of tattle. Roaſt, or boyl them, you'l commend the Diet. So of the *Parraketoes*, of which there are two ſorts; one about the bigneſs of our *Engliſh Thruſh*, but plumed like a Parrot, and becauſe inclinable to prattle, the difficulty's the leſs to learn them to ſpeak. But the ſmaller *Paraketo* exceeds not a Sparrow in bigneſs; and like the green Parrot may be taught to talk, whoſe fleſh is equivalent with that of the Parrot, ſave only you have not ſo much at a meal. Then there's the *Main Parrot*, whoſe head is Yellow, and has a yellow breſt: which to make him more beautiful Nature has cloathed him though in green. This bird ſpeaks the beſt, and is more Docible then the reſt; and if I miſtake not, is a rich food to feed on.

Then there's the *Macaw*, that's headed like a Parrot, but his body in proportion is four times bigger, whoſe Feathers becauſe ſhaded with blews, reds, and green,

makes him shine with lustre, since beautified with such eminent colours One of them is to be *seen* in St *James's* Park.

But the *Flamingo* of all fowls is the faireſt ; and as they generally fly in Covees together, so they frequently feed in flocks together : whose stature is tall and upright ; equal to the height of a man. Some call them good food, but I assert they have curious Feathers, and of various colours. Truly to admiration when I have viewed this Creature, I have been led into speculation to Contemplate the Creation : whose outside, because most beautiful, interprets a more glorious inside. But to the *Flamingo* whose wings are skin'd with a glorious Pin-colour, inclinable to Scarlet : and because, tringed and tipt with sables : make them show rich, as to the Majesty of birds.

Tobago also has a *Duck* which is delicate food : but then they are smaller than ours in *England* ; and degenerate as to setting, for ours will set all night on the Sand, but these sort aloft, and lodge in Trees.

The *Sea-gull* is much of a Cast with those in *England*, somewhat larger then a Duck, and of a dunnish colour.

And so the *Sea-mew* is plentiful here, and much of the Nature with those in *England:* if different in any thing, their food eats better.

The *Plover* we have here, are of two distinct sorts, and are generally grey, but the one is distinguishable from the other, by reason of different proportion, they are both good food, and delicious to feed on,

The *Turtle-dove* also admits of a double distinction, because here are two sorts, one bigger then another, but the larger they only coo, and the lesser sort have a kind of mournful murmuring Note ; both of them are eatable, and delicate food.

The

The *Man of War Bird* (ſo called) makes to the ſhipping ſome diſtance from the Coaſt, ere ever the Seamen can diſcover Land: he preys upon Fiſh, and has a fiſhy taſte. His Body ſeemingly is as bigg as a Turkey; whoſe Feather is of a blackiſh grey, but his Gills look red, like a *Turkey Cock* when he Briſtels.

The *Bird of Paradice* (or the *King-fiſher*) is much about the bigneſs of our *Engliſh Starlin*, whoſe Feathers repreſent all colours imaginable: he lives upon Flies that ſwim on the ſurface of the water, and that's his Food which Nature affords him.

The *Pelican* is a Bird about the bigneſs of a Gooſe, that has a great head, and a very large ſwallow, and a Crop or Craw larger than other Birds. Some of our people has made Caps of their Craws, which they wore to cover their heads: This Bird feeds upon *Fiſh*, and has himſelf a fiſhy taſte; but his Down is excellent.

The *Cockerrico* is the *Indian* name for the *Tobago Pheſants*, which are as large, and as fair as our *Engliſh Pheſants*; and thoſe that have fed upon them, ſay, they are better food. They are eaſily taken in Glades with Nets, or ſtruck with ſhot from the Bows of Trees.

There are two ſorts of *Curlews*, the one of them is red, and as bigg as a Capon; that has a crooked long beak, and gets his living by ſucking in ſalt-water-plaſhes. But the grey *Curlew*, which is ſhaped like the red one, differs onely in colour, and in feeding in the freſhes. They are both choice food, for thoſe that feed on them.

The *Wood-Pidgeon* ſo called here, feeds moſt upon Berries; and is to my thinking the choiceſt food in *America*. This Bird is bigger than an *Engliſh Pidgeon*, and are ſometimes ſo fat that they burſt with their fall, when we have taken them off from tops of Trees with our

Shot. Here are many other Birds, and Fowls fit for food, but I want names for them; moreover their Feathers are serviceable and profitable to the Planters, either for present use, or transportation.

Moreover this Island of *Tobago* for raising of stock, may make such improvement by *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Turkies*, *Pullin*, &c. (I speak within the bounds of modesty) *America* cannot produce a richer Soil.

Of Timbers.

I Begin with the *Cedar* first, because its a Tree of eminency (and stature) that naturally grows in the Island of *Tobago*, and affords excellent Timber from two foot, to five foot diameter; with this sort of Wood they generally build their houses, and shipping; except what's transported to *Barbados* and other Parts.

The *Green Hart* is next, which I take to be *Hercules*; and of this sort of Wood they make all manner of Instruments, either for inlaying, or the use of Turnery.

Then there is the *Locust* of two several sorts, the one white, and the other is red, from two to three foot diameter; either of them are very good Timber for building Houses, Shores for Milnes, Spindles, and Shafts: they are good to make Beams, and Knees for shipping, or indeed, to speak generally, any thing else.

The *Mastick* is a Timber Tree of so fine a grain, that it plains like our *English Box*; some of them are three and four foot Diameter, it's fit for all uses, and of a nature so durable, that the *Caribe*-Planters call it Wood everlasting.

Mohogeny is a Tree that resembles the *Cedar* in colour, and

and is excellent Timber for building of Ships: the *Indian Spaniard* uſes it much in their building, in regard it's a Timber the worm will ſeldom touch under water. Now I fancy this Timber an excellent ſheathing for Shipping.

The *Man-grove*, by ſome called *Red-wood*, the proper uſe of the Wood is for Diers: which if further examined, the Bark is uſeful in Tanning. But white *Mangrove* is of little uſe, ſave onely good to make Ropes with.

The *White-wood* is a Tree of that ſingular vertue, the worm will ſeldom touch it, therefore have the *Engliſh Americans* conſulted with this Timber to build their ſhipping, in regard of the ſingularity and durability of the Wood.

The *Yellow Sander* Tree, is from two to five foot diameter; a Timber of excellent uſe, and may be fitted to any purpoſe; it's very uſeful in the place where it grows, and it's profitable alſo to thoſe that tranſport it.

The *Bay-tree* is a Tree of that admirable vertue, moſt people admire it: whoſe Bark is like Cinnamon, and whoſe Berries, as are thoſe in *Jamaica*, of a Clove, and a Cinnamon ſcent and taſte, qualifies it with a double nature of Spice.

The *Box-tree* here is a ſolid, and firm wood; but ſeldom or rarely grows to that degree of Timber.

The *Fiddle-tree*, ſo called, has a ſweet Flower, and grows up to Timber alſo, and is uſeful in building, *&c.*

The *Brazil Tree*, Nature has given it the growth of Timber; and a tincture of that vertue, that it's uſeful for Diers, in ſtaining of ſtuffs, or colouring of Cloth.

Brazilleto, is a Minor or Junior *Brazil*, ſeldom or rarely arriving to the magnitude of Timber; but as uſeful in dying as the former.

Bully-Tree is a ponderous, durable and compact Wood; that ſinks if put into the Water: they uſe it

in

in *Barbados* for Rolers, but principally for Coggs, to Spindles, and Shafts in their Windmills: beſides ſeveral other uſes.

The *Cocus Tree*, we thought it unneceſſary to range that among the Timber Trees, having conſidered it very uſeful to inlay with; and as profitable as plentiful to the induſtrious Turner.

The *Caſſia Fiſtula* is a Tree, but I cannot warrant it Timber; however the Fruit is for Phyſical Uſe.

The *Callabaſh Tree*, is a kind of tough Timber, which we ſhape into Pumps, Pump-boxes, Knees, and Timber for ſmall Veſſels; and with the ſhell of the fruit, ſome folks make drinking Cups, which are called *Calabashes*.

The *Granadilla* is a *baſtard Cocus*; much of its nature, and uſeful in the like caſes.

Green Fuſtick is a ſort of Timber fitted for Inſtruments, or the art of inlaying; but the *Yellow Fuſtick* is more proper for Diers, as it may be directed; or ſuited at pleaſure to other uſes.

Lignum vitæ is a compact and ponderous Wood, good to make Bowls with, and as good to make Bowls of; I mean your Punch Bowl, and alſo Peſtles and Mortars; but the *Gum*, *Flowers*, & *Bark*, are preſerved as Druggs, *&c.* and Ale or any other Liquor, if provided it have ſtood ten or twelve hours in a *Lignum-vitæ*-Cup, and drunk, it helps againſt Conſumptions.

Manchioneel, is a ſort of Timber for Plank, and Sheathing, ſo naturally ſeaſoned with ſome bitter taſte, that the Worm will by no means touch it.

Yellow Plumb-tree, is a very good *Timber*, and fitted for ſeveral uſes.

The *Cabbage Tree*, grows to a prodigious heighth, ſome to one hundred foot in length, yet has but a fibrous root and the *Cabbage* you ſhall obſerve at the extreameſt part; ſave

ſave onely a lovely Plume of green leaves over ſhade it. But it's no *Timber* tree, by reaſon it contains ſo very much Pith : however it's uſeful for Palaſades, and to make Pumps, Gutters, Troughs, and Pailing with : but of the hard, and outmoſt Rind, the *Indians* by the uſe of fire make Piles for their Arrows; and with the leaves they cover the tops of their Houſes, or Wiggwams; but the *Cabbage* it ſelf is a moſt delicious food, and ſuper-excells ours in *England*.

The *Ebony tree* grows naturally here, I need not to ſpeak the uſe of that.

But the *Shrubs* that grow here, are the *Phyſick Nut* and *Flowerfence*: which are planted in rows (or lines) as our Hedges are, to divide and diſtinguiſh Plantations, And the *Senſible Plant*, which contracts it ſelf as ſoon as you touch it, is but a Shrub neither, that grows plentifully here

The Staples of Tobago.

THe *Cocao* (that maketh *Chocolatto*) is a Nut ſo generally known, that it needs no diſcription: but yet I thought good to incert for encouragement, that in the Latitude of the Iſland of *Tobago*, one Acre of Land by modeſt computation may yield to the Planter 400 pieces of Eight *per Annum*, (which in *Barbados* is valued at 100 *l. Sterling*) after the Trees have been planted ſix years. Then there's another thing worthy your conſideration, that never any *Hurricane* nor the Blaſts (fatal to *Jamaica* and *Hiſpaniola*) has been ever known in the Latitude of *Tobago* to ſtrike the tender bloſſom, and buds, with its periſhing ſtroke: which experience confirms

unto

unto us, that by opening of the Woods in thoſe parts thereby to plant Canes, or ground proviſion; they let in the Blaſt, that invaded the *Cocao* (but in this latitude, were we open to the Ocean, it's never the worſe; for it never blaſts here) which *Cocao* was ſo plentiful in *Jamaica*, and *Hiſpaniola* formerly, that in the year 1654. I was at the taking of a *Spaniſh* Veſſel loaden with *Cocao*, which came from *Hiſpaniola*; ſo great was the plenty, then, and to admiration; but the reaſon I have already laid down, why there is ſuch a ſcarcity now, and think it needleſs to make repetition, ſave onely to tell you that the *Cocao Tree* grows naturally wild in the Woods here in *Tobago*, and the *Indians* here gathered of the Nuts and brought to us; which Nuts were tranſported to *Barbados*, as Mr. *Rodderigo* the *Jew* now in *England* can evidence.

The *Sugar Cane* was planted here by the *Dutch*, and I almoſt bluſh to expreſs their wonderful increaſe, that the produce of one Acre of Canes ſhould amount to ſix thouſand pound of Sugar, beſides *Rum* and *Mollaſſos*: which in *Barbados* and the *Leward Iſlands* they eſteem it great profit if at any time one Acre yields them three thouſand. And yet the Sugar Cane we approve to be none of the beſt Staples in the Iſland of *Tobago*.

And the *Tobacco* that grows in this Iſland is nothing inferiour to *Spaniſh Trinidado*, that lies diſtant about ſome ſeven Leagues, and not above twenty miles North from the *Verines*; from whence comes the beſt *Tobacco* in the world. Several ſmall Veſſels have I ſeen loaden from *Trinidado*, and the *Tobacco* ſold in the *Role* for 2 *s. per* pound, which Merchandize they tranſport to old *Spain* and other Parts to advance the price, which turns to conſiderable profit. So that in *Tobago* I perſwade my ſelf that a ſtout labouring man may make 3000 l. of *To-*

bacco

bacco into Roll every year, and do it with a great deal of ease; which if sold but at seven pence *per* pound sterling, comes to a considerable sum; as the *Holander* when they had the Island ingrossed the same, and gave six *Stivers* for it there: which was afterwards transported to considerable profit.

Indigo is a certain vveed that grows in *Barbados*, and in most of the *Leward* Islands: but the best to my observation grevv in *Guatimale*, vvhich lies in or near the latitude of *Tobago*; by vvhich I may rationally conclude that as good *Indigo* may be made here, as there; that one hand may dress up, and cure 1500 pound vveight in one year, all materials fitted, and the vveed brought to the place.

There are tvvo sorts of *Cotton*; Ravil and Vine, of either sort of vvhich an industrious Planter may Plant tvvo thousand vveight in a year: and this I look upon is the meanest staple in *Tobago* for a man to go upon, and employ his hands.

Ginger, That's another Staple; and as good grows here as in any part of the World, which admits of two several ways of curing to better it: so that some scal'd and dry it, othersome scrape it; but the last is best, and more then doubles the price, let Markets rule as they will. But of the first its ordinary for one man to make seven Thousand pound vveight a year.

Sarsaparilla, is a Spanish drug that grows in the *Indies*, of which by reason of the great plenty in *Tobago*, one man I perswade my self, may gather and dry as much as by modest Computation comes to eighty, or a hundred pound Sterling a year.

Semper Vivum, is a certain Juicy Plant, that's guarded with a prickle Leaf; I need not tell you the use, and vertue of this Plant, of which the Planter here, as in

Barbadoes, &c. may make as good Aloes, as that which comes from *Succotrina*. So that a Thousand weight of Aloes *Succotrina*, will countervale the value of two Thousand of *Hippatica*.

Bees-wax, is another Staple; of the Honey we make Metheglen, or expose it to other uses.

The *Vinillos* grows like the Cod of a French-bean, and is somewhat flat, and thinner, and full of small seeds. It generally grows upon bushes, or Brambles that spread themselves upon Rocks. So that when it blossoms, it sends forth such a fragancy as perfumes the Air; and when the Codds are ripening, they first turn green, after that brown, and last of all a more Obscure Colour. Some use them as a perfume for *Chocolata*, or otherwise to put amongst Cloths. But the *Spaniards* pickle them for Transportation, and their way, and manner is by scalding them in a pickle made up with Salt and Lime-water, which afterwards they dry up, and bind them in Bundels of about one hundred in a bundle; which bundles have been sold in *England* for twenty, thirty, or fourty Shillings a Bundle: of these sweet Cods I perswade my self that an active man may gather as much in a season, as will amount to the value of ten thousand Codds, and not loose much time.

The Natural *Balsam* (as we call it) is a certain sappy juice, that issues forth of the body of the tree, after you have wounded it, by making a hole therein; so tap it, and the Liquor descends into a clean Gourd, or any other Vessel that's placed under it. The leaf of this tree differs but a little from that of the Fig-tree, and the *Balsam* of most soveraign use for wounds, both inward and outward. Yet the true Valuation of this excellent Balsam, is hitherto unknown. However great quanti-

ties

ties, as thirty or fourty Gallons, may be gathered in a year, by a diligent and industrous man.

And then there's the *Balm*, (like that) of *Gilead*, (and equal in Vertue for ought I know) that comes from the Flower of the Balsam-tree, whose Leaf is Yellow, of a golden colour, and as big as a Rose when the flower is full blown, in which yellow Rose, there appears about some three or four bubbles, or drops of an Amber colour, each of the bigness of a Pea, which springs out of the Rose, and is that excellent and miraculous Balm, more valuable then Money. But the vertues I acquired of an *Indian*, who instructed me in the use on't, which at that juncture of time proved fortunate to me, when to consider the cut, and bruise of my finger that made me languish under intollerable pain, yet in one Minutes time to be released from pain: and within less than twenty four hours to receive an absolute cure, confirmed it a Medicament of admirable vertues. Of which precious Balm, I modestly judge near forty pound weight might be gathered (by an industrous man) in less space of time then eight or ten months, besides other Labor.

The *Silk-Grass*, so called, is a Plant that flourishes most in moist bottoms, and has a large broad long and thick Leaf, guarded with Prickles, not much unlike the teeth of a Saw, yet spread themselves every way; out of the Centre of these Leaves there grows a stalk, twelve or fourteen foot high, to four or five inches Diameter, towards the Bottom. When this stalk begins to Wither, then the leaves are cut away, and laid in Water as you do Hemp; afterwards they dry it in the Sun, then hackle off the rotten pithy substance which adheres to the more purer part of the silk-grass, which may be spun to the fineness of silk, *&c.* whereof you may make furniture for houses, or habits for your self and others.

But the general use of it is to make Ropes, and fishing Lines, of which to my certain knowledge there's no stronger, nor better in the World, and is a good Staple.

Arhotto or *Annotto*, its all one, (the *Hollanders* call it *Rocoo*) it strikes a deep red, and is profitable for Dyers. The plenty of this Plant is such here that one man on an Acre of ground may in one years time make a thousand pound Weight: but the *Annotto* is cured two several ways: First the *Barrel*, which is an inferiour sort, and barrel'd up whiles as yet its moist: but the Cakes are dryed in the *Sun*. I have set down the method, and order for both. This *Annotto* groweth in prickly Burrs, like Teasels, which Burrs when they be ripe, are full of Red seeds that are to be gathered in dry Weather, and put on a clean floor to thrash out the seed, which afterwards ought to be put into a Fatt, and steeped there till the water elicites a deep red Tincture: which the rather and sooner is done, if provided you sometimes stir it. Then with a sieve, (or somewhat else of a like nature) they separate the seeds from the tincture by letting the water run through a Fosset till nothing visibly remains, but a Recrement or Sedement in the bottom, which substance when like batter, they put it into Barrels, and so transport it. But others more curious, dry it in the *Sun*, which makes it better, and fitter for sale; and to yield almost a double price.

The *Green Tarr* issues out of the earth from the *Munjack Rocks*, and is commonly gathered after a shower of Rain, by skimming it off from the surface of the Water; and then put it into a great Gourd, or such like Vessel, that has a hole at the bottom, they separate the Oyl from the Water, by suffering the Water to slide gently out, but when the Oyl appears, they cautiously stop and preserve it for several servile uses, as to burn in Lamps, *&c.*

and

and has a most soveraign vertue to help against pains, and Aches in any part of the Body. In the Island of *Tobago* great quantities of this Oyl is procurable.

The *Munjack* is nothing else than a Confirmation or Coagulation of the *Tarr* (we spoke of) into a more solid body, which *Munjack* were it in a frigid, as it is in the torrid *Zone*, would be absolute Cole, such as we burn in *England*. This *Munjack* after its beat into powder, they incorporate or mingle it with Earth, to burn under their Coppers in *Barbadoes*; otherwise it runs into an oily Substance, by reason of the heat; as has been observed by melted Pitch, instead whereof the *Spaniard* substitutes *Munjack*.

The *Soap Earth*, represents to me a kind of Clay, that Nature has indued with vertue, and the Qualification of cleansing, and purifying other bodies: which dissolves in Salt, or in fresh Water; and makes a lather like sope-suds, wherewith I washed my hands; and it not only scoured them, but took off the tanning to Admiration, and so it happens either to Linnen or Woollen; by reason of its Mundificative Vertue and Quality.

There is also a *Clay* that serves to clay Sugar with, or you may if you please make Earthen ware thereof. Moreover it will make good Brick or Tile, or to mingle it with Sand, you may shape it into Glass.

Many curious Shells, stones, Markasites, and Minerals are found up and down the Island of *Tobago*, whose vertue and worth is as yet unknown, and as by the Bounty of Heaven here's plenty enough for the Sustentation of Man, and Beast: so by a natural instinct, and inclination Nature opens her doors of Treasure, wherewith to adorn, and inrich the industrous: God is pleased to endue this Island with plenty, so let her Inhabi-

tants

tants be mindful not to Surfeit with excess: for if fulness, and ease, be the parents of idleness; idleness must of Necessity be the darling of a soft and remiss Generation, that slides into the foolish Embracements of Honour and Ambition, which is the overthrow of civil Society; and from which two evils, *Libera nos Domine.*

Directions for Improvement in the Island of TOBAGO.

SUppose a Man that has an hundred pound Sterlin is minded to transport himself, and Family, consisting of eleven in number, to this Island of *Tobago*, and suppose their passages may cost him fifty pound; and Manuals with other things requisite and necessary for Planting, as also Provision for the first twelve months, together with the charge of Houshold stuffs, and all other Necessaries, may stand him in 47 l. 10 s. more: Suppose also this man takes a Lease of fifty Acres of Land for a thousand years, at the rate of twelve-pence an Acre anually, it amounts but to two pound ten shillings a year, (except otherwise he purchase the Fee simple of the Proprietors) which compleats the hundred pound; This is the first Money laid out; nor need he be at any more charge, for in twelve months time he will have ground provision enough, and in all Probability two Crops of Tobacco.

The next thing to consider of, is the Improvement of the said Land; which is as followeth. After your Arrival in the Island of *Tobago* the first six Months may be

be ſpent to clear fifteen Acres of Land, and to put Proviſions into the ground; to build Conveniencies to accomodate your ſelf, and Family, to adapt and fit the ground for planting a Nurſery of *Cacoa-nuts*; as alſo a bed ſowed with *Tobacco* ſeeds, and be ſure to keep your Nurſery clear from Weeds. Then about a Months time after you have ſown your Tobacco ſeed (provided the Seaſons be good) you may then draw your Tobacco Plants, and plant them about ſome four foot diſtance, one from another, regularly and in rows: which ſaid Tobacco *Tobago* produces, is nothing inferiour to *Spaniſh Trinidado*, that lies about ſeaven Leagues diſtance from the ſaid Iſland of *Tobago*, where I have ſeen the *Spaniards* (when I was a Priſoner amongſt them) ſell great quantities of *Trinidado Tobacco* at the rate of two Shillings a pound; which ſaid *Tobacco* the *Spaniards* tranſport from thence, to old *Spain*; and ſell it there to conſiderable advantage. Now amongſt your *Tobacco* plants, you may plant your *Cocoa*, and tranſplant them when about ſix Months old, into new ground, fitted at ten or twelve foot diſtance; and be ſure to keep clean from Weeds; In which latter ſix Months time, you may have on your cleared ground two Crops of *Tobacco*. Now admiting you make but eight thouſand weight of Neat *Tobacco* on the ſaid Ground; yet in all probability (provided your People be healthy) it may double the number to ſixteen thouſand. But if it do not, and put the caſe your *Tobacco* ſell but for an eighth part of what the *Spaniards* ſell for in *Trinidado* (which is but three pence *p.r* pound ſold here in our Iſland) yet will this Crop yield you one hundred pounds Sterlin, which is your Money gained the very firſt year, and in ſix month time, all charges being born.

Now ſuppoſe that at the beginning of the ſecond year the

the said fifteen Acres be all cleared; and Provision enough put into *the ground* sufficient for double your number of hands: you may rationally then expect four Crops in twelve Months time, when as formerly you made two Crops in the last six Months. So that with the hundred pounds you gained last year, you may now purchase seven or eight slaves, or Servants; which may in all probability treble the first year. But put the case it but only double, yet at the worst it may yield you (and all charges born) two hundred pounds Sterlin.

Now we cannot otherwise conclude (if things succeed well) but that the third year will double the second year by improvement, as above is expresst; and if so, then your Crop will amount to four hundred pounds Sterlin.

And the fourth year doubles the third year, by reason the *Cocoa* that was planted the first year on the fifteen Acres of Land, may produce to the value of thirty pounds Sterlin an Acre; besides the encrease of *Tobacco*, and clearing of more ground, together with your encrease of Servants, and slaves; and planting of more *Cacao* Trees, which at least will arise to eight hundred pounds sterlin, the fourth year.

The fifth year, in all Probability doubles the fourth; by reason the *Cocoa* that was first planted, yeilds now to the value of sixty pound Sterling an Acre, as the second years planted *Cocoa* yielded but thirty pounds per Acre. So that clearing of more ground, and purchasing more slaves, and Servants; your produce of *Cocoa* and *Tobacco*, clears you at least one thousand six hundred pounds Sterlin, as now the price goes.

The sixth year you may very well clear three thousand pounds sterlin, and all charges borne; by reason the *Cocoa* planted the first year, is now come to perfection, & is at its full height of bearing; Which in this Latitude may yield

one

one hundred ponnd Sterling an Acre. (*viz.*) the firſt fifteen Acres which were Planted the firſt year. And the ſecond years Plants Planted the ſecond year, will yield you ſixty pound ſterling, & the third years Plants, as by the ſame calculation, may yield you thirty pound Sterlin an Acre. So that by purchaſing the more ſervants, and ſlaves, you may if you pleaſe decline ſo much planting of Tobacco as formerly you did.

The ſeventh year you will have all your Land Planted with *Cocoa*; and that encreaſing, you need not plant above ten, or fifteen Acres of *Tobacco* this year, amongſt your *Cocao*; but you may Plant proviſions amongſt them for ſupport and maintenance of your ſelf and Family. So that from that increaſe of your ſeventh years Crop, you may hope, and expect by a modeſt computation, to clear from the ſaid fifty Acres of Land, at leaſt five thouſand pounds Sterling a year.

And now we come to the Reaſons for this great improvement; you muſt conſider, that the *Spaniards* in *Trinidado*, *&c.* give among themſelves one hundred pounds Sterling, for a Nigro Slave, and yet the ſaid ſlave will not ſtand his maſter in one ſingle penny, at the years end for his purchaſe. And all the labour and ſervice the *Spaniard* imploys him in the year about, is only in *Cocoa*, and *Spaniſh Tobacco*, in this our Latitude.

Now pray conſider, that we can have Nigro Slaves brought and delivered to us at fifteen pound ſterling a head; by reaſon we have an open trade, and the *Spaniard* allows not of a free trade. VVhere note the *Spaniard* pays ſixpence, or more for every thing he wants; when we can have the ſame for a ſingle peny. That's one reaſon.

The ſecond Reaſon is, the *Spaniard* cannot have any *Tunage* for goods from old *Spain* to the *Weſt-Indies*, and

home again, for less then forty or fifty pounds sterling *per Tun*; besides the Duties run very high. And we can have Freight for five or six pounds *per Tun*, and no Duties from us to a free Port. When therefore to consider and compute the charge on either side, we profit by what we transport, six to one. Which makes the *Spaniard* generally so poor in the *Indies*; and we generally to flourish so much the more.

The third reason is, that in a Ship of three hundred *Tun*, the Spaniard has seldom less then two hundred men belonging to her; and the wages of each man comes at least to Fifty Shillings Sterling *per* month: which in the whole amounts to five hundred pound a month, barely for wages; then you are to Consider the monthly Provision to accomodate these men cannot come to less then one hundred and sixty pound Sterlin, and ten months at six hundred and sixty pound *per* Month, amounts to six thousand and five hundred pounds Sterlin for ten Months. Moreover this Ship of three hundred Tun, seldom carries less then forty Pieces of Ordinance, which with their Provisions, *&c.* by modest computation takes up no less room then one hundred and fifty Tun. So that the Ship in all Probability cannot bring home more then one hundred and fifty tun of Merchants goods, and the fraight of these goods comes to forty pound Sterlin a tun. So that by this Calculation they must be loosers at least six hundred pound Sterlin, and at fourty five pound *per* tun, to pay ware and tare of the Ship, and mens wages. So that for the ships ware and tare it comes barely but to one hundred and fifty pound Sterlin clear:

Now admit an *English* ship of three hundred tun, be bound for *Jamaica*, and suppose the fraight of this ship be at six pound sterlin *per* tun, this ship shall make her voy-

age

age better in eight months time then the *Spaniard* shall in ten Months; now the fraight of the *English* ship comes to one thousand eight hundred pound sterlin, and the Wages and Victuals of the said Ship at sixty pound *per* Month, comes to four hundred and eighty pound sterlin, so that you see the Ship clears for her ware and tare the sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty pound sterlin: See here therefore the great difference.

The fourth and last reason is this; The King of *Spain* contracts with a body of Merchants to furnish the *West-Indies* with four thousand *Nigros* every year; and the *Nigrillos* or Merchants there engage to pay the King one hundred peices of Eight Custom for each *Nigro* slave brought unto them. VVhich comes to four hundred thousand pieces of Eight by the year, which is paid to the said King, the King therefore prohibits all Merchants, and others, for bringing *Nigros* to the *West-Indies*: And each piece of Eight is valued at five shillings sterlin in *Barbadoes*; but in the *Lee-ward Islands* it goes for six.

Here followeth the Propolals *made by my self and Company, To all such People as are minded to Transport or Concern themselves in the Island of* TOBAGO, *Which lieth about forty Leagues South from* Barbadoes.

VVHereas his Majesty the King of Great *Brittain*, that now is, hath given and granted unto *James* Duke of *Courland*, his Heirs and Successors, the said Island of *Tobago*, on Condition

dition that none shall inhabit the said Island, save only the Subjects, of the King of *England* and the Duke of *Courland*, their Heirs and Successors: On the said Condition, I have contracted with the said Duke, that my self and Company settle One hundred and Twenty Thousand Acres of Land in the said Island, and to have several great and large Priviledges; Some of which are here incerted, *viz.*

Imprimis, That One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Acres of Land in the said Island of *Tobago*, is given and granted to my self and Company, and our Heirs for ever; and Seven Years to be free from Payment of any Rent; and after the Expiration of Seven Years each for himself is to pay Two Pence *per* Acre every Year to the said Duke, his Lawful Heirs and Successors.

Secondly, That my self and Company, and all the Inhabitants, shall enjoy Liberty of Conscience, without Interruption; Roman Catholicks only Excepted.

Thirdly, That my self and Company, *&c.* are to be Governed by a Governour, Deputy Governour, and Assembly, to be yearly chosen by the Majority of Freeholders Votes, of the People in the Island, to make good and wholesome Laws for the good Government and Defence of the said Island;

Island; and all Controversies in the Premises to be decided by the Majority of Voices.

Note, These are but Breviates and part of the Heads of the Grant from the Duke of *Courland*, Ratified to my self and *Company*, whereby we hold and enjoy our Land; for that end I do refer all People to the Grant, as more at large; as also to them that have been on the Skirt or Body of the said Island, to confirm the Truth of what is before spoken of the Products of the said Island.

Proposals for further Encouragement.

First, Those which are desirous to concern themselves in the said Island, shall and may have as much Land as they themselves please, either by Lease or Purchase; onely they are to put upon every Fifteen Acres of Land one *White Man*, and so in proportion to the rest; and this to be done in Three Years time.

Secondly, All Persons that are desirous to Transport themselves to the said Island in the quality of Servants, shall have *Better Encouragement* from my self and Company, than has been yet Propounded by any of His Majesties Subjects in any *Settlement* in the *American* Plantations.

Thirdly, And for a further Encouragement, All those Persons and Planters that are any ways concerned

cerned in the Premiſes, ſhall have *Credit* given unto them from Crop to Crop, as the *Factory* is ſtor'd, for what they ſhall ſtand in need of; for which the ſaid Company will Erect a *Bank* or *Factory of Credit* in the ſaid Iſland, the Debtor allowing only two and a half *per Cent.*

Fourthly, All Merchants and others that ſhall import any Negroes or other Merchandiſe into the ſaid Iſland, ſhall have their Goods and Debts Inſured, and diſpoſed of, for Two and a Half *per Cent.* with Factorage, Storage, Wharfage, *&c.* And Exported again for Two and a Half *per Cent.* more. And all *Tradeſmen* and Others tha. Contract any Debts amongſt themſelves, ſhall have Credit given them out of the *Bank* or *Factory*, from Crop to Crop, for Two and a Half *per Cent.* And the *Proprietors* do engage their Whole Intereſt for the True Performance of the aforeſaid Premiſes.

Fifthly, All Merchants and others that have Goods fit to Accommodate the ſaid Iſland, and have not ready Money to purchaſe Land, nor to pay for their own or Servants Paſſage, ſuch may barter with Goods in lieu of Money: Always provided, This implies only ſuch Perſons as contract with the *Proprietors*, or ſome of them, before the firſt Shipping departs out of the River of *Thames*, to Ship off, as above, their proportion of *Goods* or *People*, as is already ſufficiently above-expreſſed.

For

For the Accomodation of all Persons that desire to be Concern'd in the above-named Island of *Tobago*, some of the *Proprietors*, or their Agents, will give their Attendance every day in the Week, at Mr. *Nathaniel Morin's*, at the *Blew Anchor* in *Finch-Lane*, near the *Royal Exchange*, from Eight a Clock in the Morning, till two in the Afternoon: And at *Jones's Coffee-House* in *Ship-yard* in *Bartholomew Lane*, from two in the Afternoon till four. And at the *Amsterdam-Coffee-House* in *Bartholomew Lane* from four in the Afternoon till six. Where any Person may receive more Particular Satisfaction: Where also may be seen a Schedule of the Proprietors, for the setling Twenty Thousand Acres of Land in the said Island, for a Joynt Stock, for Subscriptions of any Persons that are willing to be Adventurers in the same. And at each of which places these Books are to be Sold; Price Stitcht, Six-pence.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ A new Map of the Island of *Tobago* (with a Chart of all the Caribee-Islands) is to be sold by *John Seller*, at the West-side of the *Royal Exchange*.